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New Pork Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 19. THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN .- M. Jules Ferry has consented to form a new French Ministry, and it is reported that he will assume the post of Minister of Foreign Affairs. - The murderers of Professor Palmer and his party have been sentenced, some to death and others to imprisonment, - The funeral of Richard Wagner took place yesterday at Bayreuth. tre in Alt-Arad, Hungary.

CITY AND SUBURBAN .- Thefts from the Church of the Transfiguration were discovered yesterday. The Rev. Henry J. Van Dyke, jr., preached on ex-Governor Morgan's life; the Rev. Messrs. Mingins and Moment spoke of Mr. Dodge's work; the Rev. Dr. Newman continued his defence of the Bible ____ Mr. Walton's drivers decided to return

DOMESTIC .- The report of the Jeannette Board of were killed on the ra iway track yesterday at Wallingford, Coun. - Four more naval cadet officers have been reduced to the ranks. ____ The Susquehanna River at Wilkesbarre rose yesterday and threatened a serious flood. - Preparations are making in Cincinnati to resume business. Reports from New-Albany, Ind., show the situation there to be deplorable. ____ The streams in Missouri are all swollen and floods are threatened. There is much excitement in Youngstown, Ohio, over the failure of Ayer's Sons, Chicago. Customs officers in Chicago have seized goods alleged to have been smuggled through at the port of

THE WEATHER -TRIBUNE local observations indicate warmer and clear or fair weather. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 36°; lowest, 23°; average,

The possibility that part of the Land League funds were spent to further assassinations in grant brings at \$85. He makes that as an ap-Dublin has already borne fruit. At a meeting proximate estimate only. There is great diffiof the Parnell Land League, Branch No. 2, in this city yesterday, subscriptions of one dollar apiece were solicited from the members. The assurance was given that the amount raised should be used exclusively for the relief of for fear of being sent back as paupers. the poor in Ireland, and "not for any of the purposes of the Land League."

We earnestly hope Republicans at Washington realize the gravity of the situation, and will act so as to leave no point of danger unguarded. We believe they can reduce both the Internal Revenue and the Tarift. We believe the country will hold them responsible for a failure on either. But in the worst possible event there can still be no excuse for not carrying through both Houses a bill to wipe out all the war taxes save those on whiskey and tobacco; and this ought to be made safe early.

The stuff out of which heroes are made apparently does not seem to enter largely into the composition of Naval Cadet R. H. Woods. This young person was mixed up in the recent trouble at the Academy at Annapolis, and as a punishment was "broken" and quartered on the ship Santee. Instead of bearing the result of his wrongdoing like a man, he went whining to the captain, and said if he was punished four other men ought to be, too; and he gave their names. His mates, therefore, share his fate. The officer to whom Woods told tales regretted that this cadet's action "was not prompted by a sense of duty." If young Woods wanted to make his future career as unpleasant as possible he could not have chosen a better way. Informers and talebearers are not popular either in the Navy or in civil life.

The report of the Jeannette Court of Inquiry as the originators of the expedition. It is declared that although the Jeannette was not es-

made two cruises in her before "sustains the judgment and care shown in her selection when last purchased." Captain De Long is credited with having done everything possible for his ship and men, and his decisions on all important points are approved. Public apinion will heartily sustain the Court's finding that Chief Engineer Melville did all in his power to discover his lost comrades, and acted indiciously in his movements. The differences between Collins and his captain and some of the other men on board are found to have been trivial and to have had no pernicious effect on the expedition.

The picture which Mr. Robert P. Porter draws of Halifax, England, noted for carpetmaking and certain other woollen manufactures, is not pleasant. Despite the free-trade principles of the British Empire, business does not flourish there as it did in earlier days when the town ranked Leeds and Bradford. According to the authorities of the place, their business decline is due chiefly to the duties levied on imports in this country. The injured inhabitants in Halifax declare plaintively that under our present tariff laws the United States have actually made their own carpets. The workmen in our carpet factories in New-York, Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, Connecticut and Massachusetts will undoubtedly feel sorry for the wretchedness which their fellows in Halifax suffer. Compared with their own comfortable lot, the English weavers are badly off indeed. But it is hardly to be expected that with all their sympathy American workmen should favor such changes in our laws as would revive Halifax at the expense of their own prosperity.

Facts contained in our Albany letter show that the recent action of the Assembly, taken to protect the Adirondack forests, was not a moment too soon. Reckless lumbermen from all parts of the country are busily preparing for onslaughts on the wooded lands about the sources of the Mohawk and the Hudson. Several railroad companies also are building tracks from points on opposite edges of the wilderness for the special purpose of getting out all the timber they can before they are headed off by legislation. With such destructive agencies at work a vast area of forest can be destroyed in a short time. Mr. F. Lansiag's bill protecting the lands in certain counties was only the first step in this matter. Mr. James T. Gardner, Director of the State Survey, in an interview which we print elsewhere in this impression, lays emphasis in this point and urges that the other necessary measures to prevserve the springs and streams in the mountains shall be considered without delay. The State, to says, should recover possession of large tracts already sold, but not yet stripped of trees, especially those which lie near the sources and the banks of the rivers. How extensive these recoveries should be cannot be told without careful inquiry, of course; but measures should be taken to find out what is needed. And whatever is done must be done quickly.

NATIONAL CHARGE OF IMMIGRATION. We trust the bill before Congress, placing the care of immigration in the hands of National Commissioners, will soon become a law. Some such measure ought to have been passed long ago. As it stands with its amendments the proposed bill seems to us wise. It places the entire immigration business under the supervision of the Treasury Department, which is to supply rules for the guidance of local Commissions. The President is authorized to appoint three Commissioners for New-York, and one each for Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Charleston, New-Orleans, San Francisco, and Huron. At other ports where immigrants land the Collectors are to have charge. The Commissioners are to be honorary and to receive no salary. It A memorial tablet has been placed in the is believed by the friends of the bill that there house in which Professor S. F. B. Morse lived while | will be no difficulty in finding eminent men who present Board of Commissioners in this State serve without emolument. It is proposed to amend the bill increasing the number of Commissioners here from three to four, and making it incumbent on the President to select two Democrats and two Republicans. This seems to us to be wise.

It is not necessary to adduce arguments in favor of taking the control of immigration from Inquiry has been made public, ===== Three persons | the States, and giving it to the Government, It is purely a National business, and should be discharged by the Nation. This State has borne the burden of two-thirds of the whole enormous influx long enough. Under National control there would be no difficulty in securing from the steamship companies, which reap enormous profits from the business, a sufficient head-tax to pay all the expenses of landing the immigrants. It is estimated at Castle Garden that the average expense is 40 cents a heal, but many competent authorities think that a liberal estimate. Of the National importance and value of this vast increase of population which pours in upon us annually, there is no doubt. Superintendent Jackson, whose seventeen years of experience at Castle Garden have given him admirable means for judging, estimates the average amount of money which each in miculty in ascertaining the precise amount, for those who have the most conceal the true amount for fear of taxation or swindling, and those who have the least pretend to have more

Taking the \$85 estimate, the total amount of actual money brought into the country in this way in a single year is enormous. The total arrivals for 1882, for example, were about 735,000, according to the official figures of the Treasury Department. With \$85 each, they brought in \$62,470,000. The 720,000 who came in 1881 brought \$61,200,000. In his estimate Mr. Jackson includes the amount paid for a railway ticket West. Railway officials estimate the income from immigrants received by all railways in 1881 to have been not less than \$5,000,000, and in 1882 about \$6,000,000. Economists reckon each able-bodied immigrant to be worth in brain and muscle \$1,000 to the producing capacity of the country. It is a fact that nearly all the arrivals of the past few years have been young, healthy, vigorous fellows, who have come with a definite purpose of working for a living It is entirely moderate to say that 700,000 of those coming in 1881 and 720,000 of those coming in 1882 answered to the economist's description of "able-bodied." Here we have then a direct addition to the wealth of the country of \$1,420,000,000. Adding to this the total in absolute money, and we have \$1,543,670,000.

These are impressive figures. They show, what we cannot arrive at so clearly in any other way, the enormous proportions to which immigration has swelled. Clearly a business so great as this, and of such general benefit to the whole country, for the immigrants are distributed through all the States, ought to be controlled and regulated by the National Govwill please the friends of the explorers as well ernment. Every precaution should be taken to protect the interests of these valuable newcomers, to secure their proper treatment while

They are likely to continue to come in equally large numbers for many years yet. It was its height last year, but the action of the steamnow thought that the number of arrivals this propositions on behalf of the steel interests are year will equal that of last. The General Gov- reasonable. ernment ought not to shirk longer its duty of receiving and caring for them.

GREENBACK NOTIONS.

It is gratifying, but not altogether surprising, to find the conspicuous Greenback people outside of Congress more rational than some of their representatives. Perhaps the representative may feel that there is a sort of treason to his faith, if he permits himself to absorb any mental light. But the men whose thinking makes such members possible have no such limitations. They cannot stop thinking if they would, and may at some time hit upon a

rational idea. For instance, Mr. Spinner, the former Treasurer of the United States, whose ingenious signature adorns so many of our bills, has written a letter on the currency question in which he atters some truth. The money question, it may be said, is not out of the way vet, and never will be so long as the comage of eightycent tokens instead of dollars continues. The people who realize that they made unlimited tools of themselves on other phases of the currency question, as a great many did, have had some reason to congratulate themselves that this topic had ceased to be of instant and vital importance, inasmuch as public forgettuiness of the topic might carry with it public forgetfulness of their nonsense. But those who are not willing to be forgotten are still bestirring themselves, after a fashion, and Mr. Spinner takes occasion to show the folly of continued silver coinage. His argument is original and conclusive. He says:

There is no pretense that the silver dollar is worth ins metal) anything like its face value, and the fractional parts are still more depreciated, as compared with the parts are still more depreciated, as compared with the gold come of this or any other country. In truth, the suver coins of our country are simply tokens. Now, it tokens are to be used as currency in lieu of full, face-value coin, then the cheaper and more convenient paper token of the Government should be issued as heretolore The hearding of the depreciated silver dollars in the easury vanits throws a still heavier burden on the peode. It would be had enough for the Government to and real face-value coin, but to hourd more tokens, oeting real money, is the veriest absurdity of absurd

This is Mr. Spiener's opinion, and one is bound to say that there is a great deal of sense in it. If we cannot have real money, and must have tokens which purport to be money and are not, why not use paper altogether ? No one can offer any reply except the owners of real or imaginary silver mines, whose voice is heard whenever Congress undertakes to consider this subject. To them, it would not be pleasant to have the country cease to buy two-thirds of their yearly product in order to help the sale of silver and of stocks in silver mines. To everybody else, the discontinuance of silver comage seems, as it does to ex-Treasurer Spinner, eminently desirable.

Perhaps it is hardly worth while to call attention to the fact that these gentlemen are still wandering in the gloomy and trackless catacombs of uncertainty about other phases of the money question. It is dark down there, and they have no light, and it is their misfortune to have to deal with dead things almost exclusively, They as if they did not know that the only value of years past, had been derived from the fact that The money question, as respects the repudiabe any question about it.

Still the late lamented Wallace P. Groom, issued by Government " with its volume regulated wisely and justly (hence automatically)," and in a note he explains that "automatic regulation" of the currency can only be secured an "equitable" interest. In a pleasing note, he is kind enough to explain that "an equitable rate of interest might be found, ultimately, to be a minus (not a plus) quantity." That is to say, the bonds might equitably be so adjusted that holders should be obliged to pay liovern ment something for the privilege of holding them, instead of Government paying them something for interest. And the ideal, altogether perfect, and automatic currency would be fixed in value by that of bonds of this highly interesting description. If a body held any currency, he would at least know that he could get it redeemed in bonds which he would have to pay the Government something for the privilege of holding every year. That would make it quite automatic, no doubt. Mr. Spinner's note was only a stray gleam of light. The fools are not all dead yet.

DUTIES ON STEEL.

On Saturday the failure of J. B. Ayer's Sons, was announced. The firm was thought to have done a larger business last year than any other of the kind in the country, its sales baving amounted to \$3,800,000. It was the largest stockholder in the Brown, Bonnell & Co. rolling will, which employs several thousand men in mills, furnaces and mines near Cleveland. On the same day the Fox River Iron Company, of Green Bay. made an assignment, having been dragged down by the failure of the Union Iron and Steel Company, of Chicago. And on the same day also the Laclede rolling mill at St. Louis stopped work, throwing 600 men out of employment. These events impart an especial interest to the discussion which will take place in the Senate to-day upon the amendment offered by Senator Sherman on Saturday. Mr. Sherman, as is not unnatural, feels keenly the effect of threatened legislation upon the industries of Ohio when large establishments at Youngstown and Cleveland, close to his own home, are already involved. But the embarrassment of the iron and steel business extends throughout the country, and cannot truly be attributed altogether to the influence of the threatened legislation. It can be said with justice that this embarrassment has been greatly aggravated by the uncertainty as to Congressional action and the possibility that dangerously low duties on some forms of iron and steel would be adopted. It may be asked with great reason, therefore, whether the Secate can afford to take any step that may increase or prolong the prostration of this great industry.

It is now said that the fate of both tariff bills will depend upon the decision of the Senate on Mr. Sherman's motion, because those who represent the steel industry maintain that the duties as they stand in the bill would be ruinous. On this ground some Senators and Representatives have announced that they will feel compelled to defeat the bill if they can, unless its pecially adapted for Arctic navigation, the fact on their way here, and their safe transportation provisions shall be changed. Defeat of legisla- lation in lard has also been very active, with an Burlington. Through some mistake they made him an

the nucertainty until next winter, with the thought at one time that the tide had reached strong probability that the next Congress will of new wells caused a sharp decline to about 96 be disposed to go much further in reducing duship companies in reducing their rates one-third | ties than either House has yet proposed to go. has stimulated the movement afresh, and it is Hence it becomes important to see whether the

The changes of classification render it impossible to say exactly what the effect of the amendment would be. The Tariff Commission proposed on steel ingots, blooms and other forms covered by the paragraph in question a duty of 2 cents on all valued at 5 cents a pound or less; on all valued from 5 to 9 cents, a duty of 234 cenfs; and on all valued at over 9 cents, a duty of 312 cents. The House Committee changed the classification and virtually lowered the rates thereby, as follows: On all worth 6 cents or less, 2 cents a pound; on all from 6 to 10 cents, 234 cents; and on all over 10 cents, 312 cents a pound. Mr. Sherman in the main returns to the classification of the present tariff as follows: On all valued at 4 cents a pound or less, 45 per cent; from 4 to 7 cents, 2 cents a pound; from 7 to 11 cents, 234 cents a pound; over 11 cents, 312 cents a pound. In addition, on forms of steel not otherwise provided for, the present daty is 30 per cent, the House proposed 212 cents, the Tariff Commission 3 cents, and Mr. Sherman proposes 45 per cent. Under the latter clause \$5,744,512 worth of goods were imported last year, but many of the more important forms therein included are certainly covered by the more precise descriptions embraced in the other paragraphs of the bills now pending, so that the value brought in under the "not otherwise provided for" clause would probably be small if either bill should pass. But as to the articles therein remaining, the effect would be some increase of duty. And the imposition of a high rate here would be in accordance with the sound principle laid down by the Commission, as it would tend to prevent litigation through efforts to get in goods under the general clause that properly belong in enumerated classes.

If the language of Mr. Sherman's amendment is correctly telegraphed, it applies not only to erucible cast-steel but to all steel ingots and blooms. Steel blooms, in that case, it admits at exactly the present rate, 45 per cent, their average cost being less than 114 cents per poundmuch below the 4-cent limit named by Mr. Sherman for the lowest grade. The imports of steel blooms last year amounted to 202,000 out of 214,000 tens of all steel imported under the provisions now in dispute; the value was \$5,922,081, and the duty paid \$2,664,936. As to about nineteen-twentieths of the steel apparently affected by the amendment, therefore, it is practically a continuance of the present rate of duty. But this, it will be remembered, in no way affects the duty on steel rails, which the Sanate bill greatly reduces, from \$28 to \$15-70 per ton. Over \$0,000 tons of rails were made last year from imported steel blooms, and the manufacturers in this country claim that any reduction of duty would be dangerous.

As to other grades the amendment compares

with the present tariff as fellows:		
Talus.	Ameral- ment.	Present rains.
Less than 7 ets. per pound. From 7 to 11 ets. per pound.	223, 014	24 ets. 3 ets. 15 ets and 10 per et

The reduction on the basis of last year's imports would be small; from \$610,162 to \$568,talk of the national issues of paper money just | 013. But there would be an advance on minor articles " not otherwise provided for," and the bank note and of the legal tender, for some also, it is possible, an advance by the transfer of some of these articles to the above enumer either was exchangeable on demand for gold, ated classes. On the whole, Mr. Sherman's amendment appears to mean this: the steel tion of public pledges to pay gold dollars for manufacturers insist that, if the duty on Besseits notes, is as dead as Julius Casar, and the mer rails is to be cut down, the duties on most Greenback people alone imagine that there can other forms of steel shall be retained in the main, and in some instances even increased.

This great industry is at present in real diffiwho once obtained, when in life, a ticket to be culty. With works closing or companies failing, in Rome, = A fire occurred yesterday in a thea- will be willing to accept the positions. The badly beaten as Republican candidate for Con- with rails selling at \$38 at mill, and bar-iron at gress in a district not Republican, takes occa- 24 cents, it does not seem well to go beyond the which the Tariff Commission recommended. But if the steel manufacturers assume the responsibility of trying to defeat tariff revision at this session unless they can get an advance in rates from 30 to 45 per cent on some through interchangeability with bends bearing | important items, we fear they will regret it before a Democratic Congress meets next winter. Uncertainty is trying them severely now. Prolonged uncertainty can hardly benefit them.

MONEY AND BUSINESS.

The tremendous floods at the West have affected business considerably during the past week. Traffic, travel and mails have been greatly interrupted, and enormous losses have been sustained which check the disposition to purchase freely. How far the floods and the extreme changes of temperature have injured the winter wheat cannot yet be determined, but much aprehension is expressed in advices from the West. If this injury does not prove to be serious, all the other losses sustained, grievous though they have been to many individuals, will have only a temporary effect upon the general current of trade. It is remarked, too, as a partial compensation for possible injury to crops in this country, that Great Britain, Ger-· many and other countries of Europe seem to an important iron establishment at Chicago be suffering severely from excessive rains, so which controlled mills at Youngstown, Obio, that a full crop next fall can hardly be expected, and the demand for American products is likely to be large.

Uncertainty as to legislation has been greatly increased during the past week by the rapid changes of temper in the Senate and the House in regard to internal taxes and the tarift. This uncertainty causes many failures, some of which are important, though it naturally affects those concerns most unfavorably that have expanded their business unwisely in expectation of a continued increase in traffic, or have operated beyond their capital in over-confidence that prices would advance. "If 'twere done when 'tis done, 'twere well 'twere done quickly," but the difficulty is that if Congress adjourns without action that will only prolong the uncertainty through the year. The injury sustained by reason of some injudicious changes would probably be less than the injury that nine or ten months of apprehension would inflict. Prices of grain have advanced on account of

actual or expected injury to crops here and abroad, but, as usual, speculation has been altogether beyond reason. At New-York over 34,000,000 bushels of wheat were sold last week, and over 10,000,000 on Thursday, which is said to be the largest quantity ever sold here in a day. Sales of corn amounted to 18 000,000 bushels; last year the sales for the corresponding week were about 6,000,000 bushels, and of wheat about 25,000,000 bushels. But the speculation in cotton has been very moderate, sales amounting to only 310,000 bales, whereas last year it was rampant, and the sales were over 1,400,000 bales. Prices closed about as they opened, the fear of injury from overflow of the Mississippi having caused a slight advance on Thursday. The exports were only 102,051 bales, but a year ago the record was only 69,918 bales, and the total shipments for the crop year thus far are nearly 900,000 bales in excess of those of last year to date. Specu-

about a cent a pound. In petroleum the report cents, and later accounts brought an advance to about \$1 03, after which another reaction to \$1 01 occurred. The speculation has been wild, and the sales for the week probably exceeded 48,000,000 barrels.

The banks reported a loss of \$2,844,300 in reserve, and not by any means wholly on account of Treasury accumulations. A considerable ontward movement of currency is reported, while the Treasury has few bonds presented for payment, and the disbursements on account of pensions seem to be still mysterionsly delayed. All information as to the present or future prospects of the Treasury is necessarily of little value as long as bills affecting the revenue from \$40,000,000 to \$90,000,000 ere pending. Money is still in ample supply in this market, but the rise in prices has checked the exporting business, and this fact, with some movement of securities to this side, have nearly extinguished the expectations of specie imports. The truth is that we can hardly look for much help from abroad hereafter until we have ceased to clog the channels of trade with silver and have found out whether we are going to export our gold and do business on a silver basis. As the adjournment of Congress draws near without action on the silver question, many conservative men begin to ask themselves what will be the effect of a continued loss of gold and accumulation of silver by the Treasury for nine months more. But the prevailing tone is still hopeful, for most people look for a marked improvement in business when Congress has adjourned and the Western floods have subsided. What is to come afterward does not enter into the calculations of a majority of traders.

Our London correspondent gives an account of Mr. L. J. Jennings's onslaught, in The Quarterly Reriew, on Mr. Howells and Mr. James, for what he chooses to regord as their mutual admiration. No doubt this is a bad thing-whether these gentle men have been guilty of it or not. But after all there may be worse things. Mr. Jennings's complaint is that Mr. Howells and Mr. James wrote notices of each other's work. They might retort that at worst this is not so bad as writing notices of one's own work-which seems to be the form Mr. Jennings's own depravity assumes. For this very article in The Quarterly, in which Mr. Jen nings snuffed out Howells and James, was heralded to The World, by its great and only London corre condent, Mr. Jennings himself to-wit, by cable nite regardless of expense, an follows:

inte regardless of expense, as follows:

The coming quarterly also commus a notoworthy relector increas novels and American movelsts, in its contents of which it is contented that such writers as someone tooper. Charles Brockden Brown, Sylvester add and James Kyke Pauliline have a far better diship or ask as the founders of American licition than James of Howells and James receive anything bot praise truler work, the reviewer maintaining that they do of truly depot American the and character, but fill self pages with duit pictures of Europeanized American who are types of nothing real or interesting other is of the Atlante. The writer advises the English medican fletion.

Nother Mr. Hameline Mr.

Neither Mr. Howells nor Mr. James ever wrote notices of their own "noteworthy" articles and thought them important enough to need to be telegraphed at other people's expense across the At-

PERSONAL.

The prelude to Joseph Cook's lecture at moon to lay in Boston will be : "Governor Butler on Public

The late Dr. E. L. Knight, author of the "Mechanical Dictionary," was one of the United States Commissioners at the Paris Exposition of 1878. One day, there, Mr. Edward Paget, an English juror, remarked to him: "We are in doubt in the section of electricity as to whom we will decorate Bell or Ediscovery or invention of the telephone— Bell or Edison," Said Dr. Knicht, quickly: "Why not both? They are excellent men, and each de-serves a reward." "A good blea," rejoined Psgst, and walked thoughtfully away. Soon afterward the decorations were awarded just as Dr. Knight

Wagner's hair was always highly prized by his almirers, and whenever he had it cut enthosiasts were on the lookout to secure locks of it. During the great maestro's last visit to Naples, ne had his hair trimmed, and the barber was solicited by some Wagnerites at the hotel to sell them the shorn rocks, to his considerable profit. Unluckily, Madame Wagner had promised the hair to a friend, and the barber was robber of his perquisites; but remembering that the butcher who supplied meat to the betel had hair similar to that of the great composer, he persuaded him to have it cut, grafis, and was thus enabled to send the enthusiasts away rejoiding.

Madame Maris Roze had a rather trying and certainly indicrous experience while singing in ' Fidelio" at Rochdale, England, a short time ago. As she was singing her great aria in the first act, a dog, belonging to the manager, trotted complaceatly upon the stage and took an easy position near the singer, recarding her with evident interest. Although the attention of the audie ce was greatly distracted, the prima doma did not lose her presence of mind, but finished the aria brilliantly, securing an enthusiastic recall. And the dog, having followed her off the stare, also returned to another distributions of the results also returned to another distributions. wer to his share of the popular plaudits.

The affection and respect with which England's great Premier is regarded among his Midlothian constituents is picturesquely shown by the following conversation, which took place during the notable enmpalga of 1880 between a Dalkeith minister and workingman. Said the latter: "Do ye see that hand ?" "Yes; it seems to be a hard-working hand." "Aye, but that's no what I mean. Do ye see that hand?" "Ye." "That hand shook Mr. Gledstane's hand the day!" "Yes!" "Aye, that hand shook Mr. Gledstane's hand the day! and what's mair, that band shook Mrs. Gledstane's hand the day; and what's mair, that band shook Mrs. Gledstane's hand the day; aye, and what's near, that band shook Mrs. Gledstane's hand the day; member sith undusguised admiration: "Noo, d'ye think I should wash it!"

Charles Laurent, one of Gambetta's closest friends relates that the great Republican leader was sadiy dissati-fied and disappointed when he was called pon to form a ministry. "I wanted," he said, bitterly and almost desperately, "to make a Cabinet out of the four presidents-for with Freycinet, Ferry and Brisson we could have made a ministry representing all the real powers of Parliament. But ins! spokes are put in my wheel, and everybody is thinking rather how he can diminish me than how he can strenthen the Republic. Well, be it so, I'll form a ministry of young men; there are plenty of them and talented ones too. We shall last as long as we shall last, but I won't have any more haggling and bargatting. The Cabinet shall be formed to night."

GENERAL NOTES.

Au eccentric but good-hearted old miser recently died in the village of North Lima, Ohio. When a young man he had loved a pretty German maiden, but brough the efforts of her father they were prevented rom marrying. The young man, losing all interest in fe, came to America and became a recluse, and the nalden became insane, and has been in that condition for the last fifty-eight years. The will of the old man was discovered after his death; and it was found that he gave the savings of a lifetime to his early love, whose mind is too impaired for her even to understand the sig-ulicance of the act.

The Virginia City Enterprise tells of a fight that recently occurred in that city between a cat and a hive of bees, in which the bees got decidedly the best of it. The cat's attention was attracted by the bees, and victously at them as they passed in and out of the hive. At last one day the bees got angry and poured out of the hive by the hundred, and darted for the fur of tabby. The cat rolled herself into a ball, and bit, spluttered and clawed with all her might, but with no effect, as the bees kept stinging as diligently as ever. After a time, she was taken away and was a week recovering from the effect of the stings. She cannot be persuaded to go near the hive any more.

that an experienced explorer had voluntarily to their destinations on this side the ocean. It would prolone by speculation and then despread and only their destinations of the continue to come in country minded man he thought he must take it though it did not suit. And being on foot and unable to carry his suit. And being on foot and unable to carry his purchase, he attached it to a piece of rope and dragged it through the streets. To carry a griddle in this way is not contrary to the laws of Vermont; but nevertheless it attracted the attention of a watchful policeman who at once ariested Mr. Brown for carrying off one of the city's hydrants. The poor man was kept in prison all day Sunday till at last his heighbors succeeded in explaining matters to the local Dogberrys, and Mr. Brown went triumphantly home with his sixty-pound griddle, where it is to be hoped he will enjoy his paneakes in peace.

In a letter to a gentleman in Rochester, Mr. E. Stone Wiggins, the unlucky Canadian weather prophet complains that people who looked for his storm of February 9 were wrong in expecting "a storm that would rap over every man's door-knob at sunrise and scalp every man in America at the same second of time." "When people," he says, "get such an idea of the impossible, the sooner they get over it the better." He repeats his statement about his having made an error in noting the time the storm would occur, and again claims that it appeared on the Pacific on February 8. Closing his letter he says: "This is the only storm I ever foretold that did not come, though I predicted all the heavy storms of 1882 with absolute correctness months before they took place. But this will not satisfy the public. They expected a storm the like of which God never sent over the world, and so they are furious in their anger and frantic in their persecution. But I will 'meet them at Philippi.' March will more than give me sunshine for the cloud that I have wreathed by carelessness about my brow. But after all, to my own mind, my prediction was fulfilled. This storm was generated by three forces. One began over the west coast of Norway and passed over England, strewing her shores with wrecks on the evening of the 7th, taking its course through Western Ontario, and so on to Mexico. The second arose west of North Africa, crossed the Guif of St. Lawrence at the rate of forty-five miles an hour and crossed York State to join its northern neighbor in the Pacific, where they were met by the one from the South Atianto, which passed up the Guif of Mexico, so that instead of meeting south of Newfoundhand they met in the Pacific, and my storm gut, instead of bringing down a planet, overable when the gut in the pacific is the target. . . Mr. Vennor has written a letter saying my prediction was in a measure fulfilled. . . I only predict positively wind storms, or movements of the atmosphere through the influence of the heavenly bodies." Mr. Wiggins's method of tracing storms would seem to show that he is as innecent as a babe of any knowledge of the movement of storms. evening of the 7th, taking its course through Western

POLITICAL NEWS.

The Massachusetts Democrats naturally are beginning to ask what they have gained by placing General Butler in the executive chair of the State. So far they have had little to compensate them for their trouble and expense, to say nothing of the odium they brought upon themselves . Their share of the patronage the Governor has had to distribute has been insignifi-Republicans. The General doubtless believes that the Democrats will continue to aid him whether they get any of the others or not, but that the only way to hold his Republican supporters is to give them the lion's share of the good things. cant, the larger part of it having been given to the Butler

"Shoestring" Chalmers is giving the Demoets almost as much trouble as Jefferson Davis did. They don't want him in the next Congress and ver they cannot keep him out without consenting to a most giarng election fraud. They tried to shoulder him upon the publicans, but the latter promptly washed their hands f him. The latest plan suggested for dumping him into olitical oblivion is to redistrict Mississisppi again and so or officer objected is to redistrict Mississispid again and so it off all chances of his ever getting re-lested if he suc-sels in his present contest. To accomplish this the Dem-crats are said to be willing to give the Republicans two oursessional districts. The State was gerrymmodered the most aluminess way hat winfer, and the fact that is folly his returned so soon to plague its inventors is a need proof of the shortsightedness of political tricksters.

General Weaver, of Iowa, is perhaps as veratile a demagogue as the country has at the present ince. Not satisfied with being the chief shouter n the Greenback and Anti-Monopoly crowds, he aspires also to the leadership of the Prohibition party in his own State. At the recent State convention of the Temperance people of Iowa he bawled louder than any other fanatie in the demand for an extra session of the Legislature, its discovered the cause of his zeal, however, when he invited the Prohibitionists to unite with the Green-backers in one common party. If this union were accomplished it would give Mr. Weaver a respectable party in numbers, but the great majority of the Prohibitionists are too intelligent to be taken in by the arts of a shallow

The Georgia Democratic papers, while adnitting that Congressman Speer has all the necessary qualifications to fill the office of District-Attorney for the Northern district of that State, feel sure, however, that he will commit a grave blunder if he accepts it. The Augusta Chroniele is convinced that it would have better for him to retire gracefully to private life if he had given up hope of future political preferment from the given up nope of future positical preferment from the Democracy, and that he has added only another error to his career. As for it causing any split in the Bourbon ranks the same paper pooh-pools the idea as absurd. No rising young statesman, it says, will feel inclined to follow Mr. Speer's example for the sake of getting office. There is less of a buildozing tone visible in the contents of the Chronicle than a similar event would have called out a few years ago, and that is one encouragement, at least.

The sins of the Southern Bourbons are rapidly coming home to trouble them, if J. Hendrix McLeau, Independent candidate for Governor of South Carolina has fall, is to be believed. He remarked to a corre lent of The Philadelphia, Press that "the system of tical frand is not only destroying the liberties of the ple but it is demoralizing society in all its phases absolutely threatens to destroy all honesty and ic in the Church as well as in the State. As evise of this I need only say that it is a common thing he Democrats to practice fraud on each other in primary elections and in conventions, and, worse the same corrupt methods are being practiced in thurch elections. Fut the people are awakening to sail residts of this system of trands and we are on very of a political updiaval. The issue is freedom of changipurity of the ballot." Mr. McLeau is a nathern Southerner and he sees that though the result idlot-box-studing and bulledoring has been deplorable exteriors it is likely to nave still were for the new norm Southerner and he sees that though the resu for box-tuffing and buildozing has been deployable victims it is likely to prove still worse for the per

PUBLIC OPINION.

AS MUCH SO AS THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

From the Louisville Courier Journal (Lem.)

Tell us, Republican organs, if the Republi-

A SUGGESTION TO BUTLER. Why doesn't Governor Butler permit the grull'men who are temporarily detained at Concord in the service of the State to elect one of their own number as warden!

THE VERDICT FOR PROTECTION UNCHANGED. An invitation to ride is not necessarily permission to drive. Because the country consented, for the sake of rebaking and checking some Republican folles, that the Democracy should temporarily share the seat on the box, it does not follow that it meant to have the Democracy este the rems and lash the Nation on to disaster. It is assumed in some quarters that the election of a Democratic flouse was an indorsement of the Democratic tariff policy. Nothing could be further from the truth, and any attempt which is made under this false assumption to preas the Democratic assault upon the Nation's industries is as clearly in defiance of public sentiment as it is in hostility to the public interests. In 1880 the people overwheamingly pronounced for protection on the distinct issue, and not for a single day since have they ever wavered from that decree. The election of 1882, when a Democratic House was chosen, turnd upon entirely different que tions. The emphatic varilet of 1880, universed by any subsequent action, stands as the deliberate judgment of the people. Congress cannot disregard it, save at the peril of all who shall be responsible for such a defiance. An invitation to ride is not necessarily per-

THE IMPENDING POLITICAL CONVULSION. The Anti-Monopolists have determined to break up existing partles, and have called a National Convention to meet in Chicago on July 4. The purpose of the convention is to organize "a new political party to espouse the cause of legitimate industry in the irrepressible conflict already entered upon between the confederate monopoles and the people." Among the

presable conflict aircady entered upon between the confederated monopolies and the people." Among the things which the new party propose to accomplish are the re-triction of the power of corporations, the holding of public lands for actual settlers, the suppression of gamiling in "futures," the overthrow of monopolies, and opposition to the control of the currency by banks of issue, and to the caxation of all industry for the benefit of a few enter rises under the guiss of a protecurs tariff. The new party also propose to elect the tresident and United States Senators by the direct popular vote. The call for the convention is stemed by fitts seven men. and united states Schalors by the direct popular vota. The call for the convention is signed by fitty-seven men, not one of whom is known outside of a very small orrele. "The material representative" of the new movement, whatever that may mean, is said to have been at one time a Granger, and others of the signers are editors of obscurs papers or officers of small political clubs. With so formidable an organization looming up, the old parties might as well disband at once.

A CALIFORNIA VIEW OF THE SILVER DOLLAR.

From The San Francise: Fulletin (Ind.)

Nothing better could happen to the country than that this hundred millions of silver deliars, with this registions motto, should be recomed into good honest dollars with just the face value. There is more depressionally than the same property than is wanted, but reigious motto, snound of the country than is wanted; but the face value. There is more deprecated siver currency in the country than is wanted; but there would not be a dollar more of good honest siver currency, because a great deal of it would go abroad. The argument in layor of this adult-rated coinage is that it would tend to keep silver in this country. That reason was urged just about the time of specie resumption. It never was a sound argument, and it is less so now. It certainly does tend to keep silver in the country. There are a bundred militions piled up, and the keepers of aub-treasuries are asking for more room for stacking away \$24,000,000 annually of an 84-ceut dollar that nobedy wants. It will not go abroad for any more than the bullion value of the silver, and it is not wanted at home. Now, if it went abroad at the face value, silver than the bullion value of the sliver, and it is not wanted at home. Now, if it went abroad at t.e face value, silver bullion would probably appreciate in price. With the allow any more.

The Burlington Free Press tells this story of the ways of a Vermont policeman: Mr. Rufus Brown is a small farmer of a neighboring village, who, a short time age ordered a griddle to be made in a foundry in Burlington. Through some mistake they made him an were really an honest one stamped on an honest dollar.